

# 49 The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1894.

NUMBER 15

## NEW STYLISH GOODS AT LOW PRICES!

We have just got back from the East and have received the nicest and nobbiest line of  
Dress Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.,  
EVER SEEN BEFORE. Our Prices Are LOW DOWN and We Want To SELL YOU.  
Come and Look and you can't help but buy. PIERCE-YANDELL-GUGENHEIM CO.  
INCORPORATED.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

### Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

#### CREMATION AS A FAD.

EVERY YEAR IT IS BECOMING MORE POPULAR.

Prominent People Who Want Their Bodies Incinerated.

A great many people care little or nothing as to what becomes of their bodies after they are dead, although very solicitous as to their bodies while alive. Yet the relatives of these people are usually careful as to the disposition to be made of the remains; this is particularly true of women, who are wedded to the old, fashioned notions of burial, and most of them set their faces resolutely against any innovation in the ceremonies of burial.

That is one reason why cremation has had an uphill task, in establishing itself as a recognized method for disposing of the remains of the dead. There is something queer about the idea of shoving a man's body into a retort and delivering to his relatives two or three pounds of ashes in a sealed jar a few hours afterwards. Yet there are few if any valid reasons that can be urged against cremation. All the arguments are in its favor.

That the living should not suffer because of the dead is a well recognized maxim, yet thousands of bodies are every year buried in the ground, says the New York World, there to slowly decompose and poison the earth, the drinking water and the air. Cremation is only a short cut on the process of nature, which finally reduces the body of man to a few pounds of ashes, but in the meantime the body undergoes a transformation which would horrify the surviving relatives if it could be exposed to view.

Under these circumstances it is gratifying to know that cremation is becoming popular, if anything can be popular which snuff out life's candle in a quick and snuff manner and obliterates as far as possible the visible evidence of one's ever having lived. People forming societies, each member of which pledges himself to have his body cremated and to help cremate the bodies of other members, and crematories are steadily increasing in number in all parts of the country. Every once in a while some prominent man dies and his body is cremated, and this being noted in the newspapers only serves to advertise the new method. Such was the disposition of the remains of the late Duke of Bedford in England, and if some King would only now die in a European country and be cremated his former royal subjects would probably in a large measure follow his example. The influence of the aristocracy is thus potential in establishing a new fashion even after death.

The man who has his body cremated can laugh at grave robbers, and the fear of being buried alive has no terror for him. He can look forward with complacency to "filling a crack, in true Shakespearean manner, for the dead which the crematorium turns over to the sorrowing relatives is little more than sufficient to fill a 2-pound can. While a man's body is burned, his memory lives on unimpeded in the minds of all who knew him, and it is the memory which he shall leave

to prevent the possibility of a mistake. As soon as the ashes are removed from the retort they are placed in the vessel, which is immediately sealed and sealed. This seal is not permitted to be broken until it reaches my hands, and then only at the request of the person accredited to receive it. These seals, as you may observe, are intact, and for the reason I have stated, I can not expose the ashes to view. There is a plainly perceptible difference in the tint or shade of the ashes of each person. This is explained by the effect of drugs or liquors, or may be the food consumed by the person whose ashes are in the vessel."

"What are the objections to cremation, and by whom are they advanced?"

"There are really no objections; the prejudice is largely limited to women, who for sentimental reasons growing out of associations in connection with burial, oppose the cremation of their relatives, even after a wish to be interred had been made by the husband, father or brother. But this is gradually passing away. Slowly but surely it is diminishing. Women who reflect will find that such objections are not valid. If they could see the condition of the bodies some time after they have been placed in the grave they would be horrified, and would quickly be made converts to the purifying process which preserves the remains of the dead in form that is in no sense objectionable."

"Do any objections come from clergymen?"

"Some ministers objected but many of them are growing more and more liberal toward the new system. I have many letters from preachers, many of them leading clergymen, approving of cremation. The Rev. Dr. Rainford, of St. George's church, in this city, is among the number. Only about a year ago he held a regular funeral service over the ashes of a well-known actress who had died abroad. Andrew Carnegie is also in favor of cremation and has signified his approval of the method in a letter to me. Many others hold equally liberal views. Hygienic and sanitary considerations alone should and will eventually lead to the abolition of burial of bodies in the earth, which is poisoned, as well as the atmosphere, by their contaminating influence."

"What is the comparative cost between burial and cremation?"

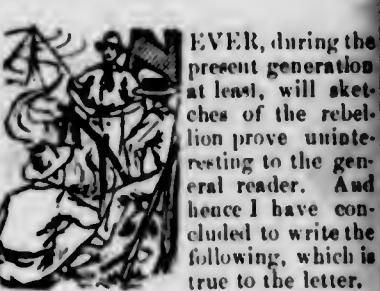
"The expense is, of course, largely in favor of cremation. Still the expenses may be made as costly and elaborate as may be desired—that is, before reaching the crematory. Then there is a regular charge—in the case of adults \$35 and of children \$20. This does not include transportation nor undertaker's charges. The body may be conveyed to the crematory by the friends of the deceased in such a manner as they may select, or it can be transported by the company. Thus the cost may be made as light or as heavy as the persons interested may choose. There is no special preparation of the body necessary; it is always incinerated in the clothing in which it is received, and the ceremony may be as private as the friends may desire. On the day following the ashes may be called for at the office of the company, and they are delivered in a vessel free of cost."

"Bodies coming from a distance will be received at one day's notice, and is desired, all the arrangements will be attended to by the company's agents. These regulations apply in effect to all the crematories throughout the country. Any religious or Masonic ceremony may be held at the crematory, where the use of an organ is provided, free of cost. The coffin will be opened, but it is broken up and burned with the body. The regulations are made as simple as possible, but due care is taken to prevent the spread of any infection or contagious disease by having all the collars, clothing, etc., consumed with the body."

"Ayer's Ague Cure stimulates the liver and neutralizes the malarial poison in the blood. Warranted to cure."

### THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN

One of the Most Important and Brilliant Campaigns of the Late War.



EVER, during the present generation at least, will sketch the history of the rebel nation prove uninterrupting, resting to the general reader. And hence I have concluded to write the following, which is true to the letter. The recent death of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks recalls vividly to mind the important and brilliant campaign of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia during the summer of 1862.

During the winter of 1861-2, the rebel army, under Generals Joseph E. Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard, was encamped on both sides of the Washington City pike, our lines extending from Manassas Junction to Fairfax court house, with our vidette posts on the heights of Annandale overlooking the Long Bridge and the defences at Washington. The army at that time numbered some 50,000 effective men.

In April our Generals determined to make the Rappahannock river the advanced line, and orders were given to fall back behind that stream, and to destroy the large amount of commissary stores which had been collected at Manassas Junction. The army was then scattered all the way from the Rappahannock to Gordonsville. At that time my regiment (the 15th Alabama) was in Trimble's brigade of Ewell's division, the other regiment of the brigade being the 16th Mississippi, 21st Georgia, 21st North Carolina and 1st Maryland, all crack fighting men, and the Richmond Light Artillery.

We had been tramping around in and "about" the Gordonsville mud about two weeks when orders came to Ewell's division to cook up four days rations and prepare for a long march. The next day we struck out for the Blue Ridge mountains, looking dimly on the horizon some thirty miles away, and crossing those mountains in Swift Run Gap, we camped in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, near Newmarket. About a week afterwards we were joined by Stonewall Jackson's division, and the combined command moved off down the Luray Valley in the direction of Front Royal. None save the Generals and their staff officers knew the object of the expedition. Turner Ashby's "Black Horse Cavalry" hovered on our flanks and in front, and no living creature could pass them to give the alarm. When about two miles from the little town of Front Royal, the army was halted and the command given to load with ball cartridge. This being done the command was given to "open ranks and keep silent," and a few minutes later Stonewall Jackson, holding a little red artillery cap in his hand, dashed through the line to the front, followed by Gen. Ewell and three sections of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, all going at a furious gallop. And then the boys knew that the devil was to pay and no time to lose.

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throwing away arms, accoutrements, and everything that impeded their flight, and were closely followed by our cavalry, who took a large number of prisoners."

Two days afterwards Gen. Banks made a stand at Winchester, and early Sunday morning the battle opened and raged fiercely for several hours. The 21st North Carolina of our brigade lost heavily in this fight. During the battle the 15th Alabama and 16th Mississippi were ordered to make a detour and come in on the enemy's flank. This they did, and had only poured two rounds into the startled Yanks when Gen. Banks hastily moved out of Winchester on the road to Charlestown, again closely followed by our cavalry, which captured prisoners by the hundred.

This was the last fight we had with Gen. Banks. Jackson pursued him to the Potomac river, and then fell back a few miles and camped, to give his men a much needed rest.

As our army passed through Charles town the ladies of that intensely rebel town were wild with delight, and nothing they had was too good for Jackson's men. I shall ever remember the dinner I helped dispose of there, waited upon by two of Virginia's proudest daughters. A few days afterwards, alas, we left these beautiful ladies with their faces bathed in tears, and their heads bowed with grief. In we were following down the valley and the hated Yankees would soon be among them again.

After running Banks across the Potomac we lay in camp several days near Bolivar Heights. But a storm was brewing and Gen. Jackson knew it. The whole North had been aroused by our raid. Not only had Gen. Banks been swept from the valley, but Jackson had captured more than four thousand prisoners and a wagon train of commissary stores two miles in length. An army of thirty thousand strong under Gen. Fremont and strong under Gen. Fremont and Shields was hastily organized to march against Jackson and literally "chew him up." To any other General save Stonewall Jackson the situation would have seemed little short of desperate.

At that time our whole effective force was not over ten thousand men; this little army was 150 miles from its

base of supplies at Staunton, had a long wagon train and four thousand prisoners to guard, and with an enemy three times our number dogging its footsteps and watching for the proper moment to "sail in."

Such were the continual combats around Gen. Jackson as he commenced his retreat down the Shenandoah Valley over the Staunton turnpike, with the wagon train and prisoners in front and a solid wall of steel between them and the fast following enemy.

Next week I will tell the readers of the Prussians how Jackson saved his army from destruction, and then turn

on our pursuers whipped them at

Cross Keys and Port Republic, and

Marching toward Richmond struck

McClellan's army in flank and saved

the rebel capital.

Well, Breckinridge is defeated and the sun rose as usual the next morning. His sun, politically speaking, has set to rise never again. "The mountain labored—and out came a mouse." A pigmy succeeds an intellectual giant; a contended gambler has defeated a rampant sinner. But has morality been vindicated? A number of ladies have asked why I defend Col. Breckinridge, and I reply in the following words of Mrs. Cuthbert Bullitt, of Louisville, one of the purest and noblest ladies in this land of noble women:

"The nomination of Col. Breckinridge is in the interest of good order and decency. It will prove to our boys just reaching manhood that political elevation in the Ashland district is not obtained through the guile or misfortunes of one opponent. Another thing, the endorsement of Col. Breckinridge will show our boys that a campaign of such a wild vituperation as the one now closing, in which the most horrible tactics have been pursued under the guise of a fight for the sake of morality, and which have been so indecent and suggestive as to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of even an innocent woman, will not compromise."

ways result in defeat to the candidate engineering such a canvas."

When we take into consideration the fact that Col. Breckinridge had arrayed against him "the world, the flesh and the devil," the majority of Ovens is nothing to boast of.

NEMO.

The English Committee.

An English committee has been sent to this country from some kind of organization in England to investigate Southern lynchings. The Governors of a number of Southern States were asked by a New York paper for their views concerning this extraordinary step of the English, and some of the replied are served with both salt and pepper. The letter from Gov. Northern, of Georgia, has in it the following:

"The people of this State are quite able to administer their own affairs and they are doing it in full justice to the negro, our laws and our conduct will attest. We have already endured more outside interference in our local matters than we will submitively tolerate in the future. Let these kindly disposed Englishmen return to their own country and prevent by law the inhuman sale of virtuous girls to lustful men in high places, hang all such demons as 'Jack the Ripper,' 'puish as it deserves the hangman,' and the hated Yankees would soon be among them again.

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footsteps and watching for the proper

moment to "sail in."

While we have irregularities at

the South, and negroes are sometimes

lynched; they are never slaughtered,

by wholesale, as Englishmen sometimes

destroy them. I send you by

mail the law and record of my state

on these matters, and I challenge not

only the English Committee on Lynchings at the South, but the civilized

world to show a better. Why come,

before investigation, to "denounce the

South, just prior to a congressional

election, when we have just had a

negro lynched in Kansas, April 2,

another in Ohio on the Sabbath, April

15, and when white Poles and Hun-

garians have recently been brutally

butchered in Michigan and Pennsyl-

vania, and negroes run out of Frank-

lin Park, N. J., in herds? We cha-

llenge investigation by all persons who

have the right to investigate these

charges, but any attempt on the part

of Englishmen, tainted by their own

national crimes, to arraign us for trial

must be considered as a gross imperti-

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription that I know to me." H. A. Averner, M. D., 1138 Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is no universal and its merits are well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse. Few are the infantine families who do not keep 'Castoria' within easy reach."

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Books with fine stock complete in  
BOOKS BRUSHES, SPONGES,  
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Prescriptions from Pure Drugs, Prices Reasonable,  
Filled at all hours, Day or Night, Accurately.

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BLANDVILLE COLLEGE, BLANDVILLE, KY.

Has many advantageous features to recommend. It is the special consideration

of young ladies and gentlemen desiring an education. Its healthy location,

its clean, moral surroundings, as well as its splendid curriculum and

successful instructors all unite in making it the best place in Western Kentucky.

# The TARIFF BILL Has Gone into Effect,

They Say it Means Low Prices. We have the Low Prices on

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc.

Our stock is now complete, and we intend to make prices to suit the time.  
Clothing is cheaper than ever before, and our house is the LOWEST PRICE of all.

S. D. HODGE & CO.

### The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

Come out to the mass convention on the 29th.

Christian county has had twelve legal hangings.

Business is reviving in all the mercantile centers.

The Louisiana sugar planters probably never heard the story of the bull and the gnat.

The good old fashion doctrine of "Equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none," should be incorporated into our school books.

It seems we are to have some speaking of our own. The weather and crops will not supply the long felt want for more material about which to talk.

Ex-Vice President, Levi P. Morton, has been nominated for Governor of New York. This means that the Democrats will have something to do.

The man who cannot see beyond his "vine and big tree" is a poor neighbor; the man who can not see beyond his own sordid interests in political matters is a poor patriot.

Sam Jones has been discussing mobocracy the law. If the courts will not execute the law, and mobs must hang anybody, let them hang the judge and jury."

If all the evils in the world could be cured by law, as some people seem to think, there would be but little need of the many other forces in the land whose object is to ameliorate the condition of mankind.

The Chinese and Japs had another engagement and the former were completely routed, more than 20,000 being taken prisoners and more than 6,000 Chinese killed. A naval engagement occurred Aug. 17th, and three big warships belonging to each side were sunk with all on board.

Rev. Dr. W. T. Payuter, of the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. church, will be investigated for disseminating false doctrine by asserting that "whatever was natural was right." If the doctor will reverse his statement so as to make it read "what ever was right was natural," we will stand by him.

If all do not stay at home Saturday, the 29th, Crittenden county will appoint delegates to the Princeton convention. The stay-at-homes play thunder sometimes. Do not be one of them. Show your interest in public affairs by exercising the privilege that are yours. The voter who has not sufficient interest in the selection of candidates to assist in the work, has no right to complain at the condition of public concerns.

Nobody but W. C. P. Breckinridge could possibly have made such a race under such circumstances. Taking everything into consideration the old man, though defeated, may well feel proud of the result. Now let us hope no more of him nor of the woman, who was equally as guilty as he; the man's political life is at an end; the woman's theatrical venture died a horrid, and it is to be hoped that her book will fall as flat as her attempt to go upon the stage.

A reader desires to know why it is that so many Crittenden county people go crazy, and why there is so much disturbance of religious worship. "Every Press, says our friend, tells of some unfortunate being bereft of reason and sent to the asylum, and of some other being put under bond, being tried or fined for disturbing religious worship." We have been at no little loss to account for these apparent idiosyncrasies, but upon reflection the causes are obvious. It takes intelligent people to go crazy, hence Crittenden may suffer along that line. We have more religious worship than other counties, hence there is more of it to be disturbed elsewhere.

### A CALL.

### FOUND ONE SOMEWHERE.

Democrats Called to Meet at Marion Saturday, Sept. 29.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Appellate District Democratic Committee, the Democrats of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet in Marion Saturday, September 29, 1894 for the purpose of appointing and instructing, if they so desire, delegates to the Princeton Convention October 5, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The county meeting will be held at the court house at 2 o'clock p.m. All known Democrats of the county are entitled to vote in this meeting.

P. S. MAXWELL,  
Ch'm Dem. Co. Comm.

Another one of the old congressmen has fallen outside the breastworks. Asher G. Carruth was defeated for renomination by El. McDermott in the Louisville district Tuesday. The vote according to first returns is McDermott, 8101, Carruth 5,662, Atherton 3,088.

The latest returns place Owens' majority over Breckinridge at 350. The committee convenes Saturday to make the official count and to declare the official result. Mr. Breckinridge is out in a lengthy article abusing all the forces that united in compassing his defeat. He is especially bitter against the public press, and concedes his defeat, but by Saturday they will probably be reconciled to the idea. The defeated man announces his intention of supporting the nominees.

### IN TROUBLE.

Caseyville and Lindell Precincts Sold to Be Preparing for War.

Information from Union county is to the effect that there is a chance for trouble down there. The eyes of the county are now centered on Capt. Thos. C. Blackwell, who has been appointed to collect the tax due in the Lindell and Caseyville precincts on the bond issued by them to aid the building of the Providence and Shawneetown railroad. The history of the bonds has often been told in the columns of the district press and needs no repetition here.

Capt. Blackwell qualified a few months ago as collector of the hated railroad tax of the Caseyville and Lindell precincts in the western part of Union county. This tax was levied 25 years ago for the building of the road that never materialized. It has been the cause of Union having no sheriff for many years, as no one would assume its collection. The face of the bonds now amount to 25 per cent. of the property of those precincts. Capt. Blackwell is getting ready to begin work by appointing some of the 100 men who are to accompany him on his collecting tour. He is said to have a strong financial backing, and the conjectures as to his success are many and diverse.

To be forced to pay this large amount of money, in many instances extremely burdensome to the land owners, to those most interested, is very cruel. It is a distressing condition and the people can hardly, under the circumstances, be blamed for losing their temper.

The collection of this tax in many instances will be worse than a hardship—it will amount to an absolute wiping out of a number of small land owners. If it could effect only those who voted for the railroad, it would not be hard, but it operates on all alike. This money must be paid and there is no hope for a railroad, and for this reason the land owners of these precincts, with the strength of right, refuse payment or compromise—and who can blame them?—Henderson Gleaner.

Mr. Binkley, blacksmith at View, says: "One dose of Skelton's Internal Liniment cured me of heartburn and pain in the stomach, and I cheerfully recommend it." Judge Chester A. Cole, who is the Populist nominee for Supreme Court Judge of Iowa, was a citizen of Marion from 1848 to 1857.

### Local Correspondence.

#### DYCUSBURG.

A Government Officer Runs Amuck—A Distillery Apparatus.

For some days a report has been afloat to the effect that an officer of the Federal Government found a still of the moonshine order at or near the county poor house. The reports differ somewhat in detail and it is probable that the exact situation is not known; at least a persistent effort to learn all the facts in the case has proven ineffectual so far. The first report that got abroad was that the still had been discovered in a cellar, under an outhouse on the county poor house farm; that it was destroyed by the officers, and that Wm. Goode, the keeper of the poor house, had been arrested and taken to Louisville. This story lacks confirmation. Persons from that section of the country have heard something about the still being destroyed, but do not know whether Goode was arrested or not. Others are confident that an old, unused still had been discovered and destroyed, but, while they had not seen Goode, were satisfied he had not been arrested.

Some months ago an illicit distillery on a small scale was unquestionably unearthed in that section of the country; the proprietor was an old man from Tennessee. He had been operating but a short time when some boys so frightened him that it is said he loaded his apparatus on a wagon for parts unknown. It is stated that he was the one he had abandoned, and that it had been picked up and carried to the place where recently found.

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Rev. H. H. Fox and J. W. Oliver this place Monday night, with about 20 conversions, and 14 additions to the church. Much of it was accomplished among both christians and sinners, Rev. Fox did some excellent preaching.

Misses Nannie Clement and Ella Cassiday visited relatives in the country Saturday and Sunday.

The Baptists intend erecting for them a new church here in the near future.

Tom Clifton is now home on a visit and no one is having more fun than Tom.

Mrs. S. H. Ramage is visiting here.

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Miss Steve Bennett and wife, of Princeton, visited here Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. R. H. Roe preached his last sermon at the Methodist church Sunday night.

Miss Hellen Boyd visited at Salem Saturday and Sunday.

Dyeus & Brown have sold their stock of hardware and groceries to Wm. Mayes for his interest in the flouring mill at this place.

Rev. J. H. Garrett preached at the Methodist church Wednesday night.

Rheulie Davenport, the youngest son of Wm. Davenport died Saturday night of fever. His remains were interred at Caldwell Springs Sunday.

The river is rising but not enough for boats to run regularly. Our merchants have been hauling their goods from Kuttawa.

Rev. J. W. Oliver administered the ordinance of Baptism to 13 Tuesday morning at this place.

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#### THE INCOME TAX DEFENDED.

From a Speech by Franklin MacVeagh, Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator in Illinois, at Chicago, September 1.

Let me now speak of the income tax. Taxation is a prime interest of government and people, but as a practical science it is a very little advanced or understood. Our tax system is crude and discreditable in practical devices, and scientific taxation is a mere mad scramble for revenue. Now towards this great question the mind of the Democratic party is open, and towards the mind of the Republican party is closed. The Republican party looks at all questions of taxation from the point of view of protection, and the Democratic party alone has an open and hospitable mind to all ideas and suggestions of the science. It is not hampered by clients. It freely acknowledges that it has something to learn.

Its tariff attitude is one instance of this. Another instance is its income tax. I do not say that this is the best conceivable tax. I do not know what is the best conceivable tax. Possibly the Democratic party may throw the income tax away for something better as readily as it took it up in place of something worse. What I do say is that the income tax and the revenue part of the sugar tax, taken together, make the best and fairest method of getting necessary revenue, and the nearest approach to scientific taxation that was open to the Democratic party this year.

The reasons urged against the income tax will not grow in favor. The reasons for it will surely gain greater and greater acceptance. Indeed, the only profound objection to an income tax that I know of is the fact that I shall have to pay some of myself. And it seems to me that is the sort of objection which constitutes the chief opposition to it. Very few who have not taxable incomes object, and very many who have taxable incomes cannot see their way to object to a tax based on a correct theory, and which it will be our duty to protect, in practice, against the only important objection ever raised to it—the objection that certain of the rather small number of taxpayers who are rich enough to know better will be led to lie about their incomes.

The objection that it is class legislation lies against real-estate taxes as well, and licenses and everything else; and is swallowed up in the fact that an income tax paid by those who can afford it, out of incomes and properties whose protection and guarantee are a large part of the Government's work and service, is only the charge of New York, whose chief difficulty in life is its incapacity to understand that it is not well informed.

It is a wonder to me that the Republican party is willing to array itself against this tax, and to leave it again to the Democratic party to champion the rights of science and the rights of the people. Can this party, that once was swayed by noble impulses, never rise again, in a single instance, above the selfishness of its rich men? Must it always separate itself further and further from the people, and become more and more the party of money getting and purse-proud and the unworthiness of legitimate riches?

#### A BRAVE MARSHALL.

Deputy Smith Pays a Visit to Dalton's Gang of Outlaws.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 15.—United States Marshal W. C. Smith has just returned from a trip that few men can make and get back alive. He has just come from the rendezvous of the Bill Dalton gang, which was organized by the union of the Bill Cook gang and the remnants of Bill Dalton's old band. Smith went there alone, trying to induce Bill Cook, who formerly was a member of Smith's posse, to abandon his life of outlawry. Cook assured him, however, that he proposes to go ahead in his career, as it was now too late to turn back. There were fifteen men in the gang, and they are now as strong as Bill Dalton's old band ever was.

Deputy Marshal Smith, who in the past has the reputation of being one of the bravest men in the service of the United States, learned the whereabouts of the band in a rather peculiar manner. He learned that one of the band had a sweetheart at Sapulpa, I. T., and ten days ago Smith went there to see her. After considerable persuasion he convinced her that he was alone, and prevailed upon her to pilot him to the camp of the bandits. One week ago Wednesday they left Sapulpa and traveled around several days aimlessly, and on Sunday morning reached the camp. This is the first authentic news of the movement of the band since the Red Fork, I. T., express robbery.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It scourts out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

#### Wool Prices Under Free Wool.

The wool market just now affords a good study for the political wool growers of the country. It will pay them to study facts awhile, and to forget their theories and their calamity comes.

In 1890 McKinley listened to the pleas of Delano, Harpster and Lawrence and granted them greatly increased duties on wool, in order to raise prices. But prices never declined so much and so rapidly as during the four years of McKinleyism. The decline has been almost steady, except that it was checked for a few months after the election of 1892, and that it was changed into an advance during the last two months. The decline has been from 35 to 60 cent. High duties on wool, then, have not caused bigger prices as those wool prophets predicted. This is a mistake number one.

Nothing was more certain, in the opinion of some of the wool growers, than that free wool would greatly reduce prices of domestic wools and ruin the wool and sheep producing industries. For the first time since 1816, all wools are now free of duty; what are the facts up to date?

All wools became free on August 28th. We quote the following prices of foreign and domestic wools from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter:

DOMESTIC.	PRICES 1894.	JULY 5. AUG. 30.
O. PA. & W. VA.	xx and above 20	20 to 21
O. PA. & W. VA.	19 to 20	21 to 23
Mich., Wis. & N. Y. No. 1.	18 to 19	19 to 23
California No.	12 to 13	13 to 16
Texas fine 12 mos. choice,	11 to 12	12 to 14
Idaho fine,	9 to 10	10 to 12
Montana fine med. choice,	11 to 12	13 to 15

A certain percentage of the capital in



NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA.

—New York World.

#### FOREIGN.

Australian, combing, choice, 30 to 33 19 to 22  
Australian, combing, good, 29 to 30 18 to 19  
Australian, clothing, 30 to 32 19 to 21  
Cape and Natal, 25 to 26 14 to 15  
Montevideo, 25 to 27 14 to 15  
English, coarse, 35 to 37 23 to 25

This is indeed a strange phenomenon for the consideration of National Wool Growers' Association. Prices of foreign have declined about 40 per cent. while prices of domestic wools have advanced 10 per cent. during the last two months.

The Reporter of August 30 says that the chief feature of the Boston wool market had been "the purchase of a million and a half pounds of Montana by a manufacturer," and concludes that "it has been, on the whole a fair week for trade, and wools in general have sold at as high a price as at any time during the entire month, medium wools are specially firm. The feeling in general is hopeful. Under New York, the Reporter says: "Despite the uncertainty surrounding the market there is no notable change in prices. There are a good many arguments favoring a steady in domestic for some time to come."

Prices of domestic wools, then, have not tumbled with the adoption of free wool, as was predicted by the protection prophets. This is a mistake number two. It might be supposed that after such monstrous failures Delano, Lawrence and Harpster would withdraw into their shells and never peep again on the wool question. This is, however, unlikely. The real question now is, will the real wool growers ever again believe these false prophets?

#### Irving W. Larimore, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., Des Moines Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's pain balm to athletics, gymnastics, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness in the muscles. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by Moore & Orme, Sept. 5, 1894.

#### SALOON QUESTION SETTLED.

Sweden Has Found a Wise Solution for the Whisky Problem.

It would seem odd to step into a saloon and take a drink, and when you loitered for a moment to chat with the bar tender receive the polite information that you must leave the premises at once. And furthermore, if you refused to leave, the bartender would threaten to have you arrested. That would seem to be a queer way of running a saloon, wouldn't it?

So spoke A. F. Barker, a traveling man from New York, to a St. Louis Republi-

"But that is the way saloons are run over in Norway and Sweden," he continued. "Over there they have an improvement on Gov. Tilman's method of running dram shops in South Carolina. When I was on a trip on the other side I learned that Norway and Sweden have a peculiar local option system in operation. If a community votes to have saloons, a contract is let to a commercial company, which establishes saloons only in licensed sections.

"The law prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the American habit of treating is strictly prohibited. A customer can buy no more than one drink in a saloon. And, if he need not think that he can go from one saloon to another until he becomes saturated, for the law prohibits a saloon keeper from selling even one drink to the customer who is under the influence of liquor. No loading is permitted in a saloon—the customer must take his one drink and walk out. If he refuses to go an officer will arrest him and a fine will be paid.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce MALCOLM YEAMAN, of Henderson county, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JUDGE JOHN R. GRACE, of Trigg county, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce J. W. HENDRICKS, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce BEN F. MCMICAN a candidate for Jailer of Crittenden county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR COUNSELOR.

We are authorized to announce J. F. FLANARY, as a candidate for Assessor, subject to the action of the Republican party.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce J. W. BLUE, JR., a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN T. FRANKS

is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Crittenden county, election November 1894. He will bring his past record is the best guarantee of the future he has to offer.

J. A. MOORE

is a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge; election Nov. 1894. He will be grateful for your support.

GEO. M. CRIDER

is a candidate for County Clerk; election in Nov., 1894. He will be glad to have your help; if elected he promises a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office.

J. G. ROCHESTER

is a candidate for Judge of the Crittenden County Court. Election Nov. 1894. He will appreciate your vote and your influence would be appreciated by him.

GREEN B. CRAWFORD

is a candidate for Sheriff of Crittenden County. Election Nov. 1894. Your vote and your influence would be appreciated by him.

A CARD FROM MR. WOODS.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRITTENDEN COUNTY: Having been earnestly requested by my friends from all political parties and having received the unanimous voice of the Democratic Committee to become a candidate for county clerk, and if elected a willing (I hereby take this method of announcing myself a candidate for re-election as your county court clerk, and if elected to promise you a faithful discharge of the duties of said office, as I have ever endeavored to do in the past. I feel thankful to you for the favors you have shown me in the past and I hope I have done no official or other act to cause you to feel aggrieved, or to regret the interest that you have heretofore manifested in my behalf, and if you in your wisdom should at the next November election again favor me with said office I will surely appreciate the favor as much as any man could, and will use every endeavor to make you a faithful and efficient officer, showing no partiality to any one on account of politics, position or color.

I am your obedient servant,

D. WOODS, Co. Clerk.

—

IT MAY DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irvin, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pain in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began to use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50¢ for large bottles at H. K. Woods' drug store.

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NOTICE

All persons indebted to the under-

signed by note or account must come

forward and settle without further

delay.

J. H. OLAME.

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#### ELECTROPOISE, CURES DISEASE.

The Electropoise gave me complete relief from exerting pain in three applications. I also find it good for treating children for their numerous ailments.—C. T. Soden, with Bridgeford & Co., Louisville.

Mr. G. W. Flint, of Skylight, Ky., says: I suffered for years with my kidney, inflammation of the bladder and enlargement of the prostate gland. After a short trial of the Electropoise I am entirely relieved and feel twenty years younger.

I have derived more benefit from the use of Electropoise than from all other remedies combined. I think it is the grandest invention of the age. It can not be praised too highly.—Mrs. M. E. Gorman, Sadieville, Ky., August 20.

John H. Davis, Esq., of Barberville, Ky.: The Electropoise is the best all around doctor I know of. My wife suffered from effects of the grippe for several years, also a complication of other ailments; now she is entirely well. Indigestion bothered me a great deal; am now well. One of my neighbors is using it for lung trouble, and reports improvement.

As a curate agent the Electropoise can not be equalled. Nearly 1,000 have been put out from this office in the last three months.

DUBOIS & WEBB, 509 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

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Malcolm Yeaman, of Henderson county, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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